FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1844. [NO. 1390.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

To the Voters of Fayetteville District.

THE undersigned respectfully offers his services as a Candidate for the office of Constable at the election to be held in this Captain's District on Saturday the 10th of February.

ANGUS McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 17. 89 4wpd

Harpers' Pictorial Bible.

A SPECIMEN NUMBER of this Magnificent Work is received at the Book Store, where subscribers will be received. It will contain 1600 Engravings, and the typography is most beautiful. About 50 Numbers at 25 cents each, to be issued as rapidly as they can be passed through the press.

E. J. HALE.

July 15.

GUN-SMITH ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.

January 13, 1844. 89tf

WANTED,

AN experienced hand to keep a Stallion, the ensuing Spring, in Richmond and Montgomery Counties. The Horse is fine blooded, and will justify good wages. Any person wishing to engage with me, will make early application. Address me at Dumas's Store, Richmond County, N. C. Any person making application must be well recommended.

P. W. RICHARDSON.

Montgomery County, Jan. 6, 1844. 89-3w

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 15, 1844.

HEAD QUARTERS.
Military Orders.

TO the Captains commanding the several Companies of the 33d Regiment of N. C. Militia: You are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, By order of the Lieut. Col. Commandant.

ELIJAH FULLER, Adjutant
2w 33d Regiment N. C. Militia.

PATENT BEE HIVE.

THE Subscribers having purchased the right of the above PATENT, called WEBB'S IMPROVED HIVE, for the State of North Carolina, are now prepared to dispose of individual and county rights on favorable terms. This Hive was patented on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1841; its advantages may be described as follows:—It is constructed with drawers in common form for the surplus honey, that can be withdrawn at any time without disturbing the Bees, and also so contrived as to effectually protect them against the worm that is often very destructive to them and the products of their industry; it is also so arranged that the Bees can be removed from one hive to another, or to any required distance; the facility for hiving and removing the Bees entirely obviating the cruel necessity of destroying them to extract the honey from the hive. This Hive is perfectly plain in its construction, and its simplicity and cheapness, with its other advantages, has insured it success wherever it has been introduced; it is now in general use in the New England and Western States, and we have recommendations from the citizens of those States signed by the lawyer, merchant, farmer and mechanic, men of the highest respectability that have tested the advantages arising from it. We have couples of the Hives now on hand, that can be seen at the Store of the Subscribers, and for further particulars, please address

SHELTON & MALLORY.

Wilmington, Jan. 10, 1844. 89-3m

$10 REWARD

WILL be paid by the Subscriber for the recovery of a BOX containing Watches, Jewelry, &c. stolen from him on the 31st ult., near Hector's Creek, in this County, and for the apprehension of the thief, with sufficient evidence to convict him. The finder will please deliver it to me or at this Office.

LEWIS BERGSTEIN.

Cumberland County, Jan. 13, 1844. 89tf

NEW GOODS.
The Fourth time this year!
J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals, a large supply of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Premium Prints, Vestings, and Cloths,
Striped, figured, and plain Silks,
Alpacas, colored and black,
Ditto, striped, figured, and changeable,
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Merino and other Shawls,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Merino Cassimere,
Blankets, Flannels, &c.

With many other articles; all of which being bought by the package for Cash, will be offered at reduced prices for CASH, or on time to punctual customers.

December 7, 1843. 84tf

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebig; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 13, 1843.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for or receive a Note of Hand made by me to William N. Whitted, and signed by Alex'r McDowell and Thomas C. Smith as securities, for the sum of Three Thousand and Eighty-nine Dollars and Fifty-three Cents, ($3089 53) dated the 15th April 1842, payable three years after date with interest from date.

The consideration for which said Note was given having failed, I am determined not to pay it.

HEMAN H. R[illegible]SON.

Bladen County, Dec. 26, 1843. 87-4w

Just Received per Steamer Cotton Plant,

50 BOXES Fresh Bunch RAISINS, in whole, half, and quarter boxes.

D. McLAURIN.

December 9, 1843. 84tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE, abridged, in one vol., by Edward J. Gould; Organic Chemistry in its application to Physiology and Pathology; Mrs. Ellis's Housekeeping, made easy, price 25; Abernethy's Family Physician, 25; Etiquette of Courtship and Marriage, 12½; The Whig Almanac for 1844, 12½; French without a master; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; De Aubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

RECEIVED PER STEAMERS,

15 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 ditto Cuba ditto,
48 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 half bbls. Fresh Butter Crackers,
10 casks Cheese,
1 cask Rice.

ALSO,

An Invoice of Ready-made CLOTHING, Overcoats, Cloth Cloaks, Pantaloons, Vests, Scarfs, Shirts, &c. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

January 6, 1844. 88tf

SEED POTATOES.

50 BARRELS round yellow Long Island POTATOES, in fine order, just received and for sale by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE.

Also, 5 coils Hemp Packing Yarn, for Steam Engines.

January 10, 1844. 88-1m

Agency and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a large Store on Water street, adjoining and one door above R. H. Stanton, where he is prepared with ample room for receiving and storing LARGE QUANTITIES OF GRAIN and other merchandize on consignment, and where he may always be found in readiness to attend to the sale of

LUMBER, TIMBER, and all other kinds of Country Produce,

As heretofore; and assures all who may favor him with their business, that his unremitted exertions to advance the interest of his patrons, together with promptness and strict attention, shall be his best reference.

J. T. RUSS.

Wilmington, Dec. 29, 1844. 88-6w

PLANTERS' HOTEL,
Bennettsville, S. C.

The Subscriber would respectfully inform Travellers and the public generally, that he has fitted up his House in good style, having built a large and convenient Dining Room, and being previously well supplied with Beds and Bedding of the best quality, is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call. His Table will be well supplied with the best the country affords, and visitors will in every respect be well attended to.

He has good stabling and safe horse lots, and his provender is of the best description. Drovers will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as his charges are very moderate, and he will endeavor to give them every satisfaction.

Families or single gentlemen can be supplied with private rooms with fire-places.

PHILIP MILLER.

January 2, 1844. 88-4w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from harboring or trading with my wife, NANCY JOHNSON, on my account, as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Averasborough, Jan. 5, 1844. 88-4tMh

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 21st of October last, my negro man FRANK. He is about thirty years of age, very stout and black, walks softly with his head up, is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs, has bushy hair, beard mostly on the lips and tip of the chin, and can stock Ploughs and do coarse Carpenter's work. Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, and has imposed himself upon some settlement of free colored people in North Carolina, or is wending his way towards the North. Any person who will arrest and lodge the above fellow in any safe Jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.

Bennettsville, S. C., Jan. 1, 1844. 88-6w

☞ The Richmond Enquirer will publish six weeks, and forward account to Campbell Stubbs, Bennettsville, S. C.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1843.

Neill McCranie and wife Effy, *versus* Dugald McCall and wife Nancy, John McCall, Flora McCall, Duncan McCall, Daniel McCall, and Angus McCall.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel McCall and Angus McCall are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, giving notice of the filing of this Petition to said Daniel and Angus, and requiring them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer, or demur, or this Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John MacLaurin, Clerk of the said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of December, Anno Domini 1843, and 68th of American Independence.

88] J. McLAURIN.

Mr. & Mrs. Hardin's SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION was opened in Fayetteville on the 30th October, and will be continued through the healthy season, without intermission. The latter part of the Summer and Fall of every year will be the only vacation, and will be passed at that very healthy and pleasant country seat, Rock Rest, in Chatham county, where, as the buildings are commodious, a number of young Ladies may be accommodated with Board, and have the advantages of a good Library and general instruction and direction in their Reading, Composition, &c.

The course of instruction embraces all the subjects usually taught in the highest Female Seminaries. The School is divided into three Classes, and a primary department, for which the charges will be $5, $6, $8, and $10 per Quarter,—payable in advance. The extra charges are,

French, per Quarter,	$3 00
Music on the Piano,	8 00
Ditto ditto Guitar,	5 00
Use of Piano,	1 50
Incidentals,	25

Instruction in Drawing and Painting can be obtained at moderate charges, either in the same building or the neighborhood.

Pupils from a distance can obtain Board on moderate terms in this place, in most respectable and agreeable families.

Pupils may enter at any time, and will be charged only from the time of entrance.

Dec'r 19, 1843. 85tf

250 bbls. Yellow Planting POTATOES, received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by

HALL & HALL.

Nov'r 15, 1843. 80tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

A SECOND ADVENT 1843 Pamphlet. For sale by the Subscriber, and at the Store of Boon & Breece.

JOHN H. PEARCE.

Jan'y 1, 1844. 87tf

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1843.

Gardner & McKethan *vs.* Henry H. Thornton.

Original Attachment, levied on Land in Robeson County, containing one acre, more or less, adjoining John Campbell and the Lands belonging to Centre Church, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Campbell's Bridge, as the property of the Defendant, the 20th day of September, 1843.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry H. Thornton, the Defendant, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, Henry H. Thornton, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to replevy, or shew cause if any he has, why said Land, levied on as aforesaid, shall not be condemned to the use of Plaintiffs' recovery.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of Nov'r, 1843.

86] SD'H HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

To Fever & Ague Patients!

BEFORE, as well as since, the discovery of the great remedy for Fever and Ague ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE (now called Rowand's "IMPROVED" Tonic Mixture, with the written signature of John R. Rowand over the mouth of each bottle, to distinguish it from a lot of "adulterated Tonic Mixture," made during the author's absence and disconnexion with its manufacture and sale from the spring of 1839 to 1841) "pretended" cures for this troublesome complaint have always been springing up in various parts of the country. ☞ But mark! since its discovery and almost universal and exclusive use throughout the United States, Canada, Texas, Mexico, West Indies, South America, &c. &c., all new remedies "steal its good name"—counterfeit its taste, smell and appearance as closely as they can—imitate its manner of using—copy its directions—and by various other shifts and prevarications attempt to palm off upon the credulous and unwary their paltry guess-work Tonic Mixtures and Pills in place of the old favourite, sterling and supreme remedy. Nothing perhaps could more positively prove the excellence of the true medicine than this one fact—for were it not the "first best" they would not select it out, for receiving their "hypocritical respects," but would confer their "compliments" upon something else they deemed the "foremost cure." And what more convincing argument do fever and ague patients need to guard them against any and all of these counterfeit and spurious imitations, and to render them careful to procure the genuine and undoubted remedy of the Proprietor himself, in Philadelphia, or of his accredited agents throughout the United States, &c.

☞ For sale by J. R. Rowand, Philadelphia, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Ja'r'y 1, 1844. 87-8w

AN experience of about fifteen years has proved, *beyond a doubt*, that this Vermifuge is a *certain* and *never failing* cure for worms.

Since it was first put before the public, many worthless preparations have been forced into sale, which have had their day, and are now counted as so much trash, ☞ *whereas B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge is daily increasing in popularity, owing to its intrinsic worth.* It has only to be used according to the directions, and if worms exist, they will certainly be expelled from the system. The price is only 25 cents per bottle, which brings it within the means of all. Be sure to get *B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge*, and avoid all other articles which are said to be as good, as none of them have the virtues of the *genuine article*.

Whitely, Green Co., Pa., May 21, 1843.

Mr. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.—Dear Sir: I have been using your Vermifuge in my practice for a number of years, and find it the most sure and safe *Worm Destroyer* that I ever had.

I was called to a child six or seven years old, in May, 1842, which was then in spasms with the worms. I gave it one vial of your Vermifuge, agreeably to directions, and the child passed 440 worms. In a few weeks, I gave it another vial, and it passed 200 more, making in all 640 worms. The child recovered immediately, and has enjoyed good health ever since.

I have prescribed it in many other cases, in which it has brought away 200 and 300 worms.

JONATHAN MORRIS.

July 1, 1843. 62-tf

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

25 HHDS. PRIME SURINAM MOLASSES, 5 bbls. Crushed Sugar,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

December 20, 1843. 86tf

Received pr Steamer Fayetteville,

10 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES,
20 casks CHEESE.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec'r 9, 1843. 84tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Also, a very handsome Northern-made Carriage.

Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in August last, a negro man named MARK, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 11 in hes high, likely, round full face, rather spare made. He is supposed to be lurking about Josiah Cheek's Quarter and Marsh's Store neighborhood, in Chatham county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE HEDGEPETH.

Tyson's P. O., Moore County, Dec. 21. 86tf

The Subscribers have just received,

121 BOXES Tin Plate, assorted, IX, also extra sizes and 2 cross, being from the celebrated manufacture of Whilden. They recommend it with confidence to consumers and others, as a superior article, being free from blisters, and having a beautiful wash, and in excellent order, direct from the manufacturer. Purchasers are invited to examine it before purchasing, as they will sell it as low as can be had in this market.

—ALSO—

2000 lbs. assorted Iron WIRE, Nos. 1 to 18,
2 tons Russia, American, and English Sheet Iron, assorted, Nos. 11 to 27,
Sheet and Bolt Copper, and Brass Sheet Zink and Lead,
Bar and Pig Lead,
English and India Block Tin,
Also a full and general assortment of Bar Iron, Round, flat and square Hoop and Band Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Sanderson's & Naylor's celebrated Cast Steel,
English Hoop L and American Blistered Steel,
German and Spring Steel,

With a general assortment of **Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Paints, Oils, &c. &c.**, which they will sell on the most favorable terms, and respectfully solicit a call.

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE.

December 5, 1843. 83-3m

Leap Year.—We beg leave respectfully to remind the Ladies that this is leap year—and to recommend the full exercise of those privileges which immemorial usage has guaranteed to them.

As some may not know exactly what those privileges are, we beg leave to state them, for the information of all bashful bachelors and *young* ladies of an *uncertain* age. It is well known, that during leap year, all matrimonial propositions must come from the ladies; and that their delicate sensibilities would be as much shocked by a "declaration" from a gentleman at that time as his would be, to receive the like from a lady, at any other. But on account of the great advantage which the gentlemen thus have in point of time, being three to one—the lady is allowed, in all cases of refusal by the gentleman, to demand his watch and horse. Thus, while the gentleman who receives the mitten, is compelled to pocket his disappointment with the best grace he may—the lady, in case of a refusal, pockets a patent lever, (sometimes, and sometimes a pinchbeck,) and may mount her ungallant swain's horse if she chooses, and canter off, to make another trial for a husband.

We hope the ladies will not forget their privileges, for those who fail in getting husbands may calculate on making a reasonable speculation in time-pieces and horse-flesh. We know a certain antiquated *young lady*, who, if she were to set out on an expedition of this sort, and were rigidly to enforce the law, might close the year, by opening an extensive Jewelry Establishment on Main-street, with a respectable Livery-stable in the rear. We advise her to try the experiment.—*So. Ca. Temperance Advocate.*

A Brute Witness.—The Providence Chronicle says that one of the persons arrested for the murder of Mr. Sprague, had a dog, which was kept confined after his master's arrest; and adds:

"The dog belonging to Nicholas, allusions to which we have made heretofore as having been probably with the murderers at the time the deed was done, and which has been in custody, was this morning let loose. He appeared at once to miss his master, and went to the house in search of him.

"Not finding the object of his search, he ran off on the track made from his master's house to the swamp. He followed the track to the swamp, and thence went to the rock near the spot where the murder was committed. Thence he proceeded to pass over the whole ground of the murder, snuffing about, and then took the back track to the swamp, where the gun and coat were found, and thence back to Gordon's house."

Young women are being employed in all sorts of duties now in Paris. They are even assuming the places of the clerks [illegible] counting houses. Grant in [illegible] new [illegible] k says—

"Indeed, the young Pa[illegible] to be trained as clerks for[illegible] houses. They are found t[illegible] tentive than young men. [illegible] wealthiest banking house[illegible] every day t[illegible] partner, one o[illegible]e, the other twenty, at work at their des[illegible]ring business hours, and discharging their duties as clerks with despatch, correctness, and cheerfulness. Indeed the plan is working so well that the government itself is beginning to employ young females in the public offices."

"I like to see a man spend an hour or two in watching an opportunity to steal a read[illegible] ing of a newspaper, which otherwise might have cost him four cents—it shows his economy.

A CALAMITOUS STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

From the St. Louis Republican we gather the following melancholy particulars of a dreadful calamity which, on the night of the 3d instant, befell the steamboat Shepherdess, Captain Howell, when within three miles of that city, on her way from Cincinnati. The suffering and distress of the passengers, and indeed the entire scene, must have been heart-rending beyond description. The loss of life is variously estimated at from thirty to sixty souls, but the books of the vessel having been lost it is impossible to ascertain the exact number.

The steamer first struck a snag, about 11 o'clock at night, in what is called Cahokia Bend, some three miles from St. Louis. The concussion was very severe, and it is supposed must have torn off several of her planks, as in a minute or two the water rose to the lower deck, and continued rapidly to increase until it became necessary for all the persons on board to seek safety on the hurricane deck. In the mean time the boat drifted a few hundred yards down the stream and struck another snag, which threw her on her beam ends on her larboard side, and, in again drifting off, she suddenly lurched to the starboard, at each lurch precipitating some of her passengers overboard. Shortly after this the hull struck a bluff bank and separated from the cabin, leaving the latter to float six or seven miles down the river, where it lodged on a point of the bar below Carondelet. The screams and shrieks and confusion which prevailed on board during all this time may readily be imagined, but cannot be described.

As the cabin passed the steamboat *Henry Bry*, lying at the shot-tower above Carondelet, the cries of the passengers aroused her captain: who, aided by his crew, immediately proceeded to their relief in his yawl, and rendered efficient service in rescuing the sufferers. These humane efforts were seconded at about three o'clock by the ferry-boat *Icelander*, which then took off all that remained upon the wreck.

At the time of the accident most of the passengers in the gentlemen's cabin had retired to their berths, and the ladies generally were undressed for the night. Having rushed to the hurricane deck in this situation, they were exposed to the weather with but little clothing to protect them from its severity, and hence some who escaped drowning perished with the cold.

The passengers saved have been taken to the Virginia Hotel in St. Louis, where the Mayor has caused them to be amply provided for. Most of the baggage belonging to the cabin passengers, it is thought, will be obtained, but many others are thrown upon the humanity of strangers entirely destitute, deprived even of their ordinary wearing apparel.

Of the names of those who perished we yet have no further information than is conveyed in the following paragraphs:

Mr. Muir, of Virginia, and his brother were on board, with their mother and nine slaves. Seven of the slaves were lost, the whites were all saved.

Levi Cradlock, from Davidson county, Tennessee, lost three children—himself, wife, and two children were saved.

Mr. Green, from the same place, lost his wife and three children, and is left with two helpless infants upon his hands. The youngest is but a few months old.

Mr. Snell, who formerly resided within two miles of Louisville, lost a son and daughter.

A Mr. Wright, of Mecklenburg county, Virginia, was lost and two children. His wife is with those saved, but in a very distressing condition.

The captain (A. Howell, of Covington, Kentucky) is undoubtedly lost. It is thought he was in the act of ringing the bell when the boat made a lurch, which carried the boilers, part of the engine, and chimneys overboard. In doing so it is believed that he was disabled and drowned. He leaves a wife and eleven children to mourn his loss. His eldest son was with him on board.

An English family from Manchester, ten in number, were all saved. Five succeeded in getting to the Illinois shore, four to the Missouri side, and one was taken off the wreck; they were all re-united on the ferry-boat at Cahokia, at a moment when each party supposed the other dead. Such a scene as that re-union (says the Republican) we have never before witnessed.

The bodies of two children, of about twelve years of age, who perished from the cold, have been recovered; as also that of a negro man.

The New York Journal of Commerce says: "The year just closed has been one of very great prosperity. We presume more money has been made and secured than during any previous year of our city's history."

An Admission.—Isaac Hill, of the New Hampshire Patriot, says:—"With Van Buren as a candidate, Mr. Clay will carry every New England State except New Hampshire!"

Rains in Alabama.—The Postmaster at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, under date of the 3d instant, writes that it is utterly impossible to get the mails along in that region. It had been raining for a week and the Warrior river had risen from fifty to seventy feet, causing [illegible]at destruction among the cotton [illegible]

[illegible] couple, residing near Man[illegible]e recently overheard at high [illegible] repentant Benedict exclaiming—"I ha[illegible]ed to have *one* quiet week [illegible]"But how wilt thou get it?" [illegible]nting spouse, with that "reitera[illegible] married ladies so provok[illegible]y "I'll keep thee a wee[illegible]ater [illegible]ad!" was the tender rej[illegible]

FROM NOAH'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

THE WORLD.

'Sir, bring me a good, plain dinner, said a melancholy-looking individual to a waiter at one of our principal hotels.

'Yes, sir.'

The dinner was brought and devoured, and the eater called the landlord aside, and thus addressed him—

'You are the landlord?'

'Yes.'

'You do a good business here?'

'Yes,' (in astonishment.)

'You make—probably ten dollars a day, clear?'

'Yes.'

'Then I am safe. I cannot pay for what I have consumed; I have been out of employment seven months; but have engaged to go to work to-morrow. I had been without food four and-twenty hours when I entered your place.—I will pay you in a week.'

'I cannot pay my bills with such promises,' blustered the landlord, 'and I do not keep a poor-house. You should address the proper authorities. Leave me something for security.'

'I have nothing.'

'I will take your coat.'

'If I go into the streets without that, I will get my death, such weather as it is.'

'You should have thought of that before you came here.'

'You are serious? Well, I solemnly aver that one week from now I will pay you.'

'I will take the coat.'

The coat was left and a week afterwards redeemed.

Seven years after that, a wealthy man entered the political arena and was presented at caucus as an applicant for a Congressional nomination. The principal of the caucus held his peace—he heard the name and the history of the applicant, who was one of the most respectable citizens. He was chairman. The vote was a tie and he cast a negative,—thereby defeating the wealthy applicant, whom he met an hour afterwards, and to whom he said—

'You don't remember me?

'No.'

'I once ate a dinner in your hotel, and although I told you I was famishing, and pledged my word and honor to pay you in a week, you took my coat and saw me go out into the inclement air, at the risk of my life, without it.'

'Well, sir, what then?'

'Not much. To-night you were a candidate for nomination, and but for me you would have been elected to Congress.'

Three years after, the hotel-keeper became bankrupt and sought a home at Bellevieu. The poor dinnerless wretch that was, is now a high functionary in Albany. We know him well. The ways of Providence are indeed wonderful, and the world's mutations almost beyond conception or belief.

T I E M O C S C O M E I T
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Messrs. Editors: Above is stated more than three hundred times, what is confidently hoped will be realized at the close of Tyler's administration. Should you deem it worthy of insertion in your paper, it might at least afford amusement to the juvenile portion of your readers. M. D. D.

Solution—"Clay has come it." Commence in the middle, read to the bottom and then either to the right or left.—*Hartford Courant.*

All over Clay!—A vote was taken on the 'Dr. Franklin'—a fine new steamer just out from Cincinnati—on her trips down and up, resulting as follows: Trip down—Clay 28, Johnson 2, Van Buren 3. Trip up—Clay 102, Van Buren 33, Johnson 9, Cass 3, Calhoun 2, Tyler 2.

Five in the ladies' cabin—ALL FOR CLAY!
Memphis Enquirer.

More Mummeries.—The following paragraph is commended to the attention of the Richmond Enquirer. After what that paper has said on mummeries, we may expect a deputation to be forthwith sent to the Hermitage to remonstrate with General Jackson against "cutting a stick," even though it be a firm hickory tree:

Hickory from the Hermitage.—The Editor of the New Orleans Herald has received a consignment of four splendid Hickory Canes, cut by Gen. Jackson himself on his own grounds. These "chips of the old block" were sent for presentation to four prominent democrats of New Orleans.

A negro having purchased a hat, was observed to take it from his head on the fall of a shower of rain, and to manifest considerable alarm to preserve it from the wet. On being remonstrated with for his supposed stupidity in thus leaving his head exposed, he wittingly observed, "Hat belong to *me*—head belong to *massa*."

Beautiful Thought.—Childhood is like a mirror, catching and reflecting images all around it. Remember that an impious or profane thought uttered by a parent's lips may operate upon a young heart like a careless spray of water thrown upon polished steel, staining it with rust, which no after scouring can efface.

The chain of Love is made of fading flowers, but that of wedlock of gold—lasting as well as beautiful.

Pa and Ma.—Why is the letter *d* like a squalling child? Because it makes *Ma mad.*

Why is the letter *y* like a spendthrift?—Because it makes *Pa pay.*

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, N. C.
January 8, 1844.

Mr. Editor: Agreeably to an announcement made in one of the neighboring papers, a democratic meeting was held this evening in our little village. It was truly a ridiculous concern. To describe the manner in which it was conducted would be a difficult undertaking, for either ashamed of their paucity or their sinking cause, they concealed themselves in the back room of an old Post Office. I would not have you believe that these *sage politicians* were compelled to retire to this little room because our village could afford no better accommodations. Far from it. I learn that our President offered them the use of the College Chapel during their deliberations, but they wisely declined the generous offer, knowing that *five men* would cut quite a small figure in a large building. And for aught I know, they may have had other reasons, since they manifested so great a disposition to be secretive. Perhaps they were concocting some dark plans, that they would blush to reveal to the gaze of an honest Whig. I confess the spirit of curiosity led me, together with some others, to the retreat of this secret Convention, having heard weeks before that their "gallant Captain" was to make his appearance among them, and that his "trumpet tongued" voice might be heard commanding his faithful and loyal crew, encouraging them to bear up under their extreme difficulties—to buffet lustily the "turbulent waves of political turmoil," that threaten to overwhelm them. But the *Captain* was not there. When we arrived, we found they had already convened and closed doors. How this body was organized is still somewhat involved in mystery. However, as is customary, I understand they appointed a Chairman, but dispensed with the office of Secretary. Their first resolution, if we may judge from external appearances, was to send for a jug of whiskey. Jug did I say? I was wrong, for it was brought in a huge coffie pot. Then were the weak literally made strong. Then they were enabled to enter into "thundering resolutions," and perform deeds before unheard of in the political world. Nothing was then so extensive that it could not be grasped, or so profound that it could not be comprehended by their expanded minds. Under such circumstances we could not wonder that business was executed with despatch. The door was even opened, and some of them emerged. A part being ashamed to make their appearance, absconded through the back door. When one of them was interrogated thus, "What were you doing in there Mr ——?" assuming what little dignity of which he was master, answered, "Why, sir, we were making a *President*." And that was all the information we could obtain, except, what is of minor importance, that they had nominated and *unanimously* elected Burton Craige, Esq., to represent this District in the National Democratic Convention. During the late political contests, I have attended numerous Conventions of both parties, but I have never witnessed, or ever heard of such a failure. What can the Democrats of North Carolina anticipate, when, in one of their strongest counties, within twenty miles of the residence of *his would-be Excellency*, having industriously circulated weeks previous that he would address their meeting, with all these advantages they were able to collect but four or five men. One of the number, possessing a little more philosophy than his neighbors, by way of consoling himself after their *merger* Convention had adjourned, said to a more aged and influential friend, "Well, I have rode twenty miles to-day, and think that will prove that I am a faithful Democrat." He was certainly right, and deserves much at the hands of his party for such great sacrifices. From the little I know about him, I think that I can safely recommend him to the consideration of his party, as one that will do any thing they may tell him. I understand that he holds a little office already; but so much public devotion should always be rewarded, as an encouragement to other persevering youth. Therefore I hope he may be promoted the first opportunity.

We may expect a glowing description of this *coffee pot Convention* in the next Jeffersonian. Will Mr. Craig accept an appointment from such a body? If he can claim one particle of that spirit which, according to Longinus, makes a man "magnanimous," he will certainly show that contempt for their Convention which it so richly deserves. W.

WHIG CONVENTION IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Jan. 3, 1844.

At a meeting of Whig Delegates from the several Counties composing the 4th Congressional District, under a temporary organization, the Delegates in attendance were ascertained as follows:

Anson.—E. Nelms, P. H. Winston, J. S. Turner, J. R. Hargrave, N. Knight, Joseph Dunlap, A. J. Dargan, W. J. Ledbetter, D. C. Lilly, Wm. C. Smith, David Tilman.

Davidson.—J. M. Leach.

Guilford.—Jesse H. Lindsay, L. Swaim, Cyrus P. Mendenhall.

Montgomery.—Oliver Wiley, L. Simmons, A. H. Saunders, B. Simmons, George Coggins, Pleasant Saunders, William Levingston, J. M. Worth, J. H. Montgomery, E. L. Barringer, Archibald Williams, Wm. Butler, Jr., George Bruton, John Levingston.

Randolph.—Julian E. Leach, B. Swaim, Thomas Rice, N. Smitherman.

Richmond.—Alfred Dockery, Thos. Little, sen., J. D. Pemberton, Isham A. Dumas, R. J. Steele, sen., Hampton Legrand, Walter L. Steele.

Stanly.—Eben Hearne, Edward W. Davis, Almond Bosworth, Wm. Davis, F. S. Kron, Pleasant Davis, Wm. Swearengen.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Turner, J. M. Leach, Lindsay, Coggins, B. Swaim, R. J. Steele, and Hearne, having been appointed to select and report Officers for the Convention, reported the following named gentlemen:

ALFRED DOCKERY, of Richmond, *President.*

Thos. LITTLE, sen., of Richmond, }
J. S. TURNER, } *Vice Presidents.*

L. SWAIM, }
E. NELMS, } *Secretaries.*

On the assumption of the Chair as President of the Convention, Gen. Dockery expressed his sense of obligation for this mark of confidence and respect from his fellow Delegates.

On motion of Mr. J. E. Leach, a committee consisting, of seven Delegates—one from each of the several Counties of the District—was appointed for the purpose of preparing Resolutions for the consideration of the Convention.

The Chair announced the names of the following gentlemen to compose said Committee, viz:

J. E. Leach, of Randolph; Jesse H. Lindsay, of Guilford; M. Leach, of Davidson; Oliver Wiley, of Montgomery; Eben Hearne, of Stanly; E. R. Hargrave, of Anson; James D. Pemberton, of Richmond.

After consultation, the Committee, through their Chairman, Mr. J. E. Leach, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which, after some animated discussion, were unanimously adopted:

We, the Delegates from the respective Counties composing the 4th Congressional District, convened in this place, according to previous appointment, in the spirit of patriotism, and with the determination to do our duty to our country whether for weal or woe, for years to come; and being fully convinced that the success of the principles maintained by the Whigs alone can secure the well being and happiness of our country,—and that in order to succeed we must have unity of action by the Whigs throughout the Union—therefore

1. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve of the Baltimore Convention to be holden in May next, for the purpose of nominating Candidates to fill the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States; and that we now elect a Delegate to represent this District in that Convention.

2. *Resolved*, That from the lights of experience we have increased confidence in, and will contine to advocate as measures of primary importance to the prosperity of the country—

1st, A well regulated National Bank, as not only convenient but absolutely necessary to the efficient fiscal operations of the Government, and to afford a uniform currency for the people;

2d, An equitable distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and an early settlement of the principle of distribution;

3d, An adequate Tariff for revenue, with incidental protection;

4th, A further restriction of the veto power, and a limitation of the President to a single term.

3. *Resolved*, That as we must have able and efficient men to carry out these great principles of policy, and as HENRY CLAY is, as we believe, the impersonation of all these great principles, we, together with the whole country, look to him alone as the Whig Candidate for the next Presidency; and that we have no preference as to who shall be run on the ticket as the candidate for Vice-President, so that he be a thorough and undoubted Whig, with ability and integrity to fill the office of President in case of the incumbent's decease.

4. *Resolved*, That the self-styled Democrats, the dominant party in the last Legislature, wantonly trampled upon the first principles of republican government, when they so laid off the State into Congressional Districts as to stifle the voice of a majority of the people of North Carolina; and that it was adding insult to injury to have done this in the name of Democracy, and as the peculiar friends of the people.

5. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the different Counties in this District the organization of Clay Clubs, and that they send Delegates to the Young Men's Convention to be holden in Baltimore in May next.

6. *Resolved*, That we hail with delight the nomination of WILLIAM A. GRAHAM as our candidate for Governor, and that we will exhibit our pent up energies at least in the gubernatorial election next summer, and thus have our voice heard and obeyed.

On motion of Mr. B. Swaim,

Resolved, That a committee of seven be raised for the purpose of reporting the name of a suitable person for Delegate to Baltimore, and of an alternate in case of his inability to attend.

At the request of the Chair, the Delegation from each County chose their Committee man, under the above resolution, as follows, to-wit:

From Anson, P. H. Winston; Davidson, J. M. Leach; Guilford, C. P. Mendenhall; Montgomery, J. H. Montgomery; Randolph, B. Swaim; Richmond, Hampton Legrand; Stanly, F. J. Kron.

On motion of Mr. Winston, the Committee were instructed to report the name of such person for Delegate as should receive a majority over all the names balloted for.

On motion of Mr. Mendenhall, each committee man was instructed and allowed to vote in committee according to the number of members of the House of Commons from his county.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to 2 o'clock.

Two o'clock. Convention met. The Committee appointed to suggest the name of a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and also an alternate, reported, through their chairman, Mr. Winston, the name of ALFRED DOCKERY, of Richmond, as Delegate, and JULIAN E. LEACH, of Randolph, as alternate. And on the question being put by the chairman of the committee, the report was unanimously confirmed by the Convention.

Gen. Dockery immediately rose and responded to the nomination. He promised to go to the Convention at Baltimore and to watch over the Whig interest there with his best discretion and ability; or in case of his inability to attend, to despatch a messenger to Mr. Leach, the alternate chosen by the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Pemberton,

Resolved, That the papers in the District and also the Fayetteville Observer, be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

A vote of thanks to the officers was unanimously tendered, and, on motion, the Convention adjourned.

ALFRED DOCKERY, *President.*

THOS. LITTLE, }
J. S. TURNER, } *Vice Presidents.*

L. SWAIM, }
E. NELMS, } *Secretaries.*

MR. HOKE'S LETTER.

We expected just about such a letter; but had a *very faint* hope that Col. Hoke would let the people see a *little* into his politics. What *is* he in *favor of?* Does any one know? We know what the *"boys"* said *they* were *opposed to*, at their late Sanhedrim. They were against every thing the Whigs supported—good, bad or indifferent; and as Mr. Hoke is to be their leader, we suppose he "goes it blind," and opposes all measures which the "boys" say are naughty.

The "boys" oppose a National Bank. Does Col. Hoke favor the repudiated Sub treasury or the rotten and exploded Pet bank system? The *people* will want to know.

Does he oppose a tariff? We must have a tariff or resort to *direct taxes*. The people will not stand *that* in time of peace.

Does he oppose Distribution? *That* sort of "Democracy' is not *popular* in North Carolina.

The word "Democracy" has so many different meanings in different parts of the country, that we would take it as a great favor if Col. Hoke would just come right out, like a man, and tell the people what the word means in *North Carolina*. Mr Graham has told what "Whig" means, and it is the same every where—and he even told us what he had for breakfast, and said he could find out if Col. Hoke had any besides coffee and "mineral exceptions" to coffee, green gosling, pepper-pods, that [illegible] &c.

Salisbury Watchman.

Col. Hoke was not set up as the advocate of two sets of principles.—*Standard.*

Very true. Mr. *Standard*; nor *one* set either, unless the election of Colonel Hoke for Governor be a *set of principles.*—*Reg.*

Treasury Notes.—The Secretary of the Treasury has been called upon by a Resolution of the House of Representatives, to inform Congress upon what authority he issue Treasury notes, bearing a nominal interest. The act of the Secretary in issuing these notes, is censured by many as [illegible] violation of the law and the Co[illegible]

Mr. Van Buren on the Tariff.—The Albany Argus says Mr. Van Buren's speech for the recapitulation of [illegible] "It has presented" [illegible] interesting question in [illegible] this speech was alike able, [illegible] conclusive."

This merely contradicts [illegible] for Mr. Van Buren for [illegible]

—*New York Tribune.*

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

The Hillsborough Recorder, in the following article, has fully exposed the deceptive and false statements of the Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Member of Congress from that District. We are amazed that any man could have the effrontery to assert, that the expenditures of 1842 were 33 millions of dollars.

Hon. J. R. J. Daniel and Hon. R. M. Saunders,

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor, herewith, to forward you a resolution adopted at a Democratic meeting held in Hillsborough on the 29th day of August last, and to request an answer at your earliest convenience. I would have transmitted it sooner but supposed that an answer could not be conveniently made until after your return to Washington City.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN HOLT, *Chairman.*

December 8, 1843.

Resolved, That we call on our late and present Representative in Congress, for an official and full statement of the whole amount of appropriations made by the last Congress; separating each year of the same, to be transmitted to the chairman of this meeting at as early a day as practicable.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Dec. 16, 1843.

JOHN HOLT, Esq.,

SIR: Your favor, covering a resolution calling upon the "late and present Representative in Congress" from the District embracing the county of Orange, for an official statement of the appropriations made by the last (27th) Congress, passed at a Democratic meeting held in Hillsborough in August last, has been received, and I take great pleasure in forwarding you the official statement of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the appropriations made at each session, in conformity with the resolution.

When it is considered that the preceding (26th) Congress had at its last session, made appropriations deemed ample, for the year 1841, the appropriations of the last Congress are in striking contrast with the professions of retrenchment, as the expenditures (amounting in 1841 to upwards of $32,000,000, and to about $33,000,000 in 1842) are with the promises of economy, made to the people in 1840 by the Whig party. And as the fruits of their economy, since they have had the control of Congress, we are informed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his recent Report (a copy of which also I send you) there will be a deficiency of means to meet the expenditures of the present fiscal year of $2,527,265 17, and including about a million and a half which he thinks it advisable to keep on hand in the treasury to meet emergencies, a deficiency of about $4,000,000; and according to the estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year commencing the first of July next, there will be a deficiency of $4,577,059, notwithstanding the burdensome and oppressive tariff of 1842, and the acts authorising a loan of seventeen millions of dollars, and for funding outstanding treasury notes. This is not all. We are informed by the Report of the Secretary, that the public debt was the 1st of December 1843, $26,742,949 99, less $98,300 of treasury notes, then in the hands of the accounting officers. Who could have anticipated such a state of things from the practical policy of the retrenching, economising Whig party of 1840?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. J. DANIEL.

Accompanying the above letter were three pamphlets, containing official statements of the appropriations made at the three sessions of the 27th Congress, the first prepared by the Secretary of the Senate, and the two last by the Clerk of the House of Representatives. These statements are regularly published after the adjournment of each session of Congress, in compliance with the requirements of the act of 4th July, 1836. The amount of these appropriations, under their several heads, have heretofore been published in the Recorder, and agree precisely with the statements now furnished us, being in fact copied from the same official reports. We do not hesitate, however, to publish them, again; and shall take this opportunity to contrast them with the appropriations made during Mr. Van Buren's administration; and thereby make it plain that the promise of the Whigs to introduce economy into the public service, and to reduce the expenses of the Government, was not made in vain.

It will be recollected that Mr. Van Buren came into office with a full treasury, having more than twenty millions of surplus means, and a tariff levied at higher rates and producing a larger revenue than has since been enjoyed by the Whigs.

From an official statement, made out at the Treasury department, and signed by T. L. Smith, Register, 25th May, 1841, it appears that the expenditures during the four years of Mr. Van Buren's administration, exclusive of payments on account of trust funds and public debt, and exclusive also of the Post Office department, amounted to $112,395,863 35, being an average annual expenditure of $28,098,965,84. By a report made by the same officer, it appears that from the 1st of January 1816, to the 1st January 1837, the average annual *receipts* exceeded the current expenses $11,465,226: 87; while from Jan. 1837 to Jan. 1841, the four years of Mr. Van Buren's administration, the current *expenditures* exceeded the annual receipts by the average amount of $6,972,967:55.

For the purpose of lulling the fears of the people, and making an impression favorable to their re-election in 1840, the appropriations made by the Van Buren Congress for 1839 and 1840, were somewhat shortened; but in the administration of the finances no better economy was used. The consequence was that a multitude of debts were accumulated, and many of the departments were left in embarrassed circumstances. The Post Office department in particular was unable to meet its engagements by near half a million of dollars; and other portions of the public service also required immediate appropriations. This was urged by the Whigs before the adjournment of the Congress, but it was the object of Mr. Van Buren party, by this curtailment of their appropriations, to hold out the *appearance* of economy, and throw the odium of their extravagance, in part, upon the succeeding Whig Congress. This failure of the Van Buren party to provide for the payment of their own contracts, and the bankrupt condition of the treasury rendered necessary the extra session which was called by Gen. Harrison immediately after his inauguration.

At this extra session, which met on the 31st of May, 1841, being the first session of the 27th Congress, the following appropriations were made, (we copy from the pamphlet furnished by Mr. Daniel):

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous,	567,334 18
"itary,	2,440,037 84
	1,582,975 00
	497,657 00
	5,087,657 00
	497,657 00
	4,590,000 00

[illegible] following Congress met [illegible] regular session of the Whig [illegible] the extra session, being called for special [illegible] afforded no opportunities for retrenchment at this session committees were appointed whereat industriously to work to ferret out abuses, and examine into the ways and means of reducing expenses and stopping the leaks in the treasury. This was a business which, to be judiciously done, required time, and could not all be accomplished in a session. But enough was done to show that a Whig house was in earnest in the promises they had made. At this session the appropriations were as follows, (still copying from Gen. Daniel's pamphlet):

Appropriations for 1842.

Civil, and diplomatic list,	9,012,193 00
Army,	6,405,280 36
Navy,	6,774,405 42
Fortifications,	278,000 00
Pensions,	730,776 00
Indian Department, Treaties, &c.	1,300,077 47
Private bills, House of Reps.	37,142 04
Senate,	19,303 29
	24,557,177 58
Deduct Post Office,	4,585,900 00
	20,071,277 58

At the last session of the Whig Congress the purpose of retrenchment was rigidly pursued, and the amount of appropriations reduced to less than sixteen and a half millions of dollars a year, as will appear from the following statement, (also copied from Mr. Daniel's pamphlet.) The appropriations at this session were made for eighteen months, with a view to change the commencement of the fiscal year to the 30th of June, instead of the 31st of December, and thereby to avoid the necessity of hurrying the appropriation bills through Congress in an immature state, as was sometimes the case under the old arrangement.

For 18 *months—for* 1843, *& to June* 30, '44.

Civil and diplomatic list, for 6 months ending June 30, 1843,	1,870,172 50
Do. one year, ending June 30, 1844	8,388,936 42
Military service for same periods,	4,973,134 11
Naval service for same periods,	9,082,733 22
Navy pensions,	62,000 00
Fortifications,	808,500 03
Pensions, invalid, revolutionary, and widows,	1,197,490 00
Indian department, treaties, &c.	2,100,383 00
Treaty with Great Britain,	532,727 74
Protection of commerce, Lake Michigan,	80,000 00
Examination and survey of harbor of Memphis,	3.000 00
Establish Telegraphs.	30,000 00
Payment of Georgia militia,	19,399 87
Private claims,	65,708 52
	29,214,185 71
Deduct Post Office,	4,545,000 00
	24,669,185 71

Being $16,446,123 80 per annum.

Total of appropriations by the 27th Congress, exclusive of Post Office, for 2½ years:

1st Session,	4,546,000 00
2d Session,	20,071,277 58
3d Session, (for 18 mo.)	24,214,185 71
	48,791,463 49

Being an average of $19,516,585 30 per year.

In the above statements we have deducted the appropriations for the Post Office department, because they being paid out of its own resources do not form a charge upon the general treasury, and because they were not included in the amount of general expenditures during Mr. Van Buren's administration. From the foregoing statement, then, it will appear that the average annual expenditures of the government, exclusive of Trust Funds and Public Debt, and the Post Office, have been

Under Mr. Van Buren,	$28,098,965 84
Under the Whigs,	19,516,585 30
Annual Whig saving,	8,582,380 54

Mr. Daniel says in his letter that the expenditures in 1841 amounted to upwards of $32,000,000, and to about $33,000,000 in 1842. But it will be recollected that the appropriations for 1841 were principally made by the Van Buren Congress, and that under President Tyler, Van Buren men have shared largely in their disbursement. As for the year 1842, Mr. Daniel has surely made a mistake. The appropriations made by Congress for that year, *including* the expenses of the Post Office department, amounted to but $24,557,177 58; and the Secretary of the Treasury, in his report to the present Congress, says that the expenditures in 1842, exclusive of payments on account of the Public Debt and Treasury notes, was $23,921,937 61; less than the amount of the appropriations.

On the whole, we think Mr. Daniel's letter but little calculated either to enlighten the public or promote the interests of his party—though he labors hard to effect the latter object. If our limits would permit, we should like to say a few words as to what he calls "the burdensome and oppressive tariff of 1842," which a Democratic House of Representatives, with some sixty or seventy majority, refuses to disturb! But if under the present tariff, and, comparatively speaking, the moderate expenditure of the Whig party, there is a deficiency of some four millions in the revenue, it may well be asked what would have been the deficiency under Democratic extravagance with a reduced tariff?

ALABAMA WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

This body assembled at the Capitol in Tuskaloosa on the 1st instant, and organized by electing Capt. Nicholas Davis, of Limestone, President, six Vice-Presidents and two Secretaries.

On taking his seat (observes the Tuskaloosa Monitor,) the venerable President addressed the Convention in a warm, cheering and patriotic strain. When he referred to Henry Clay, and the fact that he was a school companion; that he knew him from boyhood, and saw him leave his native State for Kentucky—his lofty and comprehensive mind—the noble patriotism of Mr. Clay, as the standard bearer of the great Whig party—he was greeted with hearty applause.

After the appointment of committees, Dr. J. W. L. Childers, of Mobile, offered a resolution, pledging the Whigs of Alabama to use all honorable exertions in support of their candidate for the Presidency, and accompanied it with a very eloquent and soul-stirring address, which was received with loud applause. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Convention also appointed Delegates to the Whig National Convention, and nominated candidates for Electors of President and Vice-President.

The Monitor further states that "the Convention was addressed in fine style by W. M. Murphy, L. B. Robertson, J. J. Hutchinson, Judge Hopkins, and Dr. J. W. L. Childers. The true Whig spirit, warm and united, prevailed."

Massachusetts Election.—We learn from the Boston Atlas that the returns of the special elections recently held in the vacant Congressional districts of Massachusetts have been officially canvassed, and that the result is the choice of Osmyn Baker in the sixth, and of Julius Rockwell in the seventh district. In the third district Mr. Abbott wanted only about 120 votes of an election. The Atlas thinks he will certainly be successful at the next trial.

From Washington.—Private letters from Washington state that there has been a hearty interchange of visits between Mr. Webster and many of the prominent Whigs of Congress. We hear of mutual dinner parties, &c. It is said, too, that Mr. Webster's expected letter will appear in the East, probably in New Hampshire, in answer to the nomination received there some time since. It will be entirely a Whig paper.

New York Express.

The friends of Col. Richard M. Johnson at a large meeting, held in Old Berks, Pennsylvania, on the 1st instant, *rejected* a resolution, agreeing to abide by the decision of the Baltimore Convention.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE REJECTION OF MR. HENSHAW.

A contemporary journal expresses its pain at the rejection of Mr. Henshaw's appointment to the head of the Navy Department, and is at a loss to account for this act of the Senate. For the motives of those "Democratic" members of the Senate—if any there were—who voted against the nominee, we cannot undertake to speak; nor indeed do we assume to be the exponents of the motives of either party for the act; but we can well imagine what might have influenced the Whig portion of the Senate in the decision they pronounced on the nomination—confining ourselves to political considerations alone. There may have been others, but, if so, we do not meddle with them, for the sufficient reason that we are not informed of them.

With regard to the political considerations which may be supposed to have had weight with the Senate, it is not unnatural to presume that a majority of its members partake in the feeling, which seems to be general, even among men of all parties, in regard to the proceedings of last year, by which eminent and unexceptionable Whigs were most disrespectfully thrust from office, and their places filled by men of opposite politics. These Whigs had taken a decided part for Gen. Harrison and Mr. Tyler in 1840, and the persons by whom they were supplanted had been equally zealous champions of Mr. Van Buren, and unhesitating supporters of all the measures of his Administration—Sub-Treasury, Sedentary Militia, and all the rest.

A conspicuous instance of this suddenly-adopted policy was the removal of Mr. Lincoln from the Collectorship of Boston, and the appointment in his place of a decided adherent of Mr. Van Buren through that gentleman's whole Administration. Mr. Lincoln is well known as a gentleman of high character, who was many years Governor of the State of Massachusetts, and for several terms one of her Representatives in Congress. For public standing, intelligence, and integrity, he had nothing to suffer from comparison with any of those who had an agency in his unceremonious removal. We say unceremonious, because it is said that the first notice of an intended change given to Mr. Lincoln was the appearance of his successor with his commission in his pocket. In arranging this and other similar Executive movements, no injustice, we presume, will be done to Mr. Henshaw by saying that he is understood to have taken a prominent and leading part. Indeed, we may as well say, in plain terms, that every body seems to understand that Mr. Henshaw came into the President's Cabinet under a sort of bargain—and that is the softest phrase suited to the occasion—that havoc should be made among the President's old friends, the Whigs, and "the spoils" bestowed on his old opponents, adherents in time past, like Mr. Henshaw himself, to Mr. Van Buren. It is lamentable, most lamentable, that the President should have been inveigled into such a course; and it is now entirely obvious that those whose promises and blandishments led him to take this disastrous step, have shown themselves quite destitute either of the will or the power, or both, of rendering to the President or his Administration the least aid or support. It is generally understood, we believe, that the interference and recommendation of the rejected Secretary have been used, directly and effectually, in causing changes of various small offices, especially in the Post Office Department, from Whig to "Democratic" hands.

We close this allusion to the subject with two surmises of our own, which our readers may receive for what they think them worth.

The first is, that, when this turning out of Whigs and appointing their opponents to office began, there was a hope that Executive nominations would not be necessarily submitted thereafter to a *Whig Senate*. This hope, thanks to the spirited efforts of the Whigs in Tennessee, Maryland, and other States, has been signally disappointed.

Our other surmise—and it is something more than conjecture—is, that those who were most importunate with the President to make thorough work in proscribing Whigs, having since seen in what hands a power now important to themselves and their friends is lodged, have been suddenly struck with a sense of the injustice of deserting old friends, and the propriety, as well as policy, of extinguishing newly lighted flames of political love and awakening the embers of former sympathies. In a question of *goring*, it makes all the difference in the world who owns the *Bull* and who owns the *Ox*.

Rumor.—The Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday mentions a rumor which had previously found its way to this place—to wit: that Messrs Tyler and Botts, with 10 Whig Senators, had dined with Mr. Mangum, in Washington, on Saturday last. The Enquirer is very much *horrified* at this rumor; and, although not exactly in the same condition ourselves, we think the rumor too strange to be true. At any rate, we hope, with unaffected sincerity, that if this strangely assorted dinner company did meet, their meeting does not bode any connection between Mr. Tyler and the Whig party. A man who liked to "crook his elbow" too often was once asked to join the Temperance Society. He replied that he could not do it, as he "heard that the Society was *full*." Now, as far as Mr. Tyler is concerned, we undertake to say that the Whig Party is *full*. We don't want him or his. We can elect our man by the votes of honest men, and in spite of traitors.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

Anecdote.—A slim spark bespoke a pair of pantaloons at a French tailor's: "be sure," said he, "to make them *very full*." "Yes, sare, I understand you very well, tank you, Sare, your custom will make me too much *honneur*"—tendering him the homage of a profound bow. When the pantaloons were brought home, how was he disappointed to find them of the same dimensions as his skin! He stamped, he raved at the tailor and the whole French nation; during which, the poor tailor stood in the corner with his hands clasped, in the utmost consternation. "Did I not give you particular directions to make them large?" "Large! large! no Sare, you say *full*; and suppose he is *large*, I believe he be very *empty*."

Our City is infested with a gang of scoundrels, who are becoming so bold in their depredations as to render it unsafe to leave the "key unturned" even in the day time.—Several rooms have been broken open and robbed, and, a few nights since, the trunk of a passenger was cut from the Western Stage near the City, and robbed. We advise our citizens to be upon their guard, believing as we do, that *black* crimes are not always confined to *black* skins.

Raleigh Register.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JANUARY 24.

Brandy, peach,	30 a 33	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	30 a 33	Mackerel, hf. bl. No. 1,	$7 25
Bacon,	6¼ a 7	Molasses,	25 a 30
Beeswax,	25 a 27	Oats,	30
Butter,	10 a 15	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Coffee,	9 a 10	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton,	8 a 8¾	Rags,	2
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Corn,	40 a 50	" Lump,	11
Copperas,	3 a 3¼	" Loaf,	14 a 15
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 21½	Salt, (bushel,)	50 a 60
Flour, new,	$3½ a $4½	Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Feathers,	20 a 25	Tallow,	6 a 7
Flaxseed,	$1 10 a $1 20	Tin, box,	$12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	5½ a 7½
" dry,	10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron,	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	7 a 7½	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$1½ a $2		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 17 " pr. lb.

REMARKS.—There has not been much Cotton in market since our last paper, and the principal sales were at 8¾ to 9¼, until to-day, in consequence of a decline in the New York market, prices have given way, and the sales are at 8 to 8¾.—very little at the latter price. No change in other Produce.

WILMINGTON MARKET—January 17.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 00 a 5 50; Flooring 7 25 a 7 75; Timber 5 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 8 00; Shingles 1 25 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 55; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 00 a 2 25.

The weather has been so rainy and bad for some days that scarcely any business has been done; consequently our reports are meagre.

Naval Stores.—The last sales of turpentine were made at 1 85. Tar 85 cts.; arrivals light of both.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Timber is inclined to dullness, if not downward in price, caused by the large quantity down on the rise. Sales are daily made however from 5 to 6 dolls. for mill kinds. No sale of Lumber heard of. Shingles, good, are worth 2 to 2½.

CHERAW MARKET—January 16.

Bacon 6 a 6½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12; Cotton 7½ a 9; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 4 50 a 5 00 Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 7½.

At Macon, Cotton 8 to 9. At Columbia 8½ to 9. At Augusta 8¾ to 9¼. At Mobile 7½ to 10. At New Orleans, January 10, prices had declined about ¼ cent; sales at 7¼ to 10⅜.

At New York, the Cotton Market is quiet, waiting for the Steamer. Sales on Friday of 1 to 2000 bales at a reduction of ¼ to ½ cent; but holders generally decline submitting to any reduction. Flour 4 75 to 4 81. Corn 49.

At Charleston, Cotton 8 to 10¼. Corn 48 to 50.

Total receipts of Cotton, 824,762 bales, against 1,048,291 last year.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

January 10.—Schr. E. Townsend from New York. 11.—Brigs Rowena from Guadaloupe, Columbia from Fall River, David Duffie from New York; Schrs. Maria from Nassau, N. P., Julia from New York, Schuylkill from Philadelphia; the Schuylkill went ashore on Carolina Shoal, near New Inlet Bar, and has bilged; total loss; cargo all damaged 12—Schrs. Repeater from N York, North Carolina from Philadelphia. 13.—Brigs Cashier from Matanzas, Lafayette from Martinique, Br. brig Brisk from Jamaica, Schr. Ceres from Mariegalante. 14.—Schrs. A. F. Thorn from New York, Zabriskie from do. 15—Brigs Victory from Fall River, Adwilda from Guadaloupe, New Orleans from Jamaica and Havana, Citizen from New York, Foster from do., Br. brigs Only Son from Turks Island, Victoria from Demarara.

CLEARANCES.

January 10.—Brigs Frances for Guadaloupe, Wm. Purrington for do., Alvano for Cuba. 13.—Schr. E. Townsend for New York. 16.—Brig Trojan for Porto Rico; Schr. Roscoe for Porto Rico. 17.—Brig Orchilla for Guadaloupe, America for Martinique, Schr. Edward Preble for Guadaloupe.

Cheese & Mountain Butter

20 BOXES and casks Cheese.
1000 lbs. fresh Mountain Butter.
Just received and for sale by
COOK & TROY.
Jan. 24. 1w

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

ON Saturday last, 20th inst., from the lot adjoining Drs. Robinson's Shop, between 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., a small dark grey Mare, four years old, with black mane and legs, and a small white spot on the left fore leg near the fetlock, with bridle, martingales, saddle and saddle bags on. The bridle and martingales were new, the saddle a little worn, with red girths and small plated stirrups. There was a Key to Smith's Arithmetic in the saddle bags. Any person finding said mare, or either of the above mentioned articles, will be liberally rewarded by forwarding information either to Mr. Arch'd Graham, Fayetteville, or to myself at St. Paul's P. O., Robeson county, N. C.

NEILL SINCLAIR.
Jan'y 22, 1844. 90tf

PRINT WAREHOUSE
IN NEW YORK.

B. F. LEE, (formerly of the firm of Lee & Lees, Lee & Babcock, &c.,) and I. P. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established, at 113 Pearl street, Hanover Square, New York, a WAREHOUSE on an extensive scale, exclusively for

PRINTED CALICOES,

To supply the city and interior trade by the piece or package.

By confining their attention entirely and exclusively to this one article, L. & B. are enabled not only to exhibit a more extensive and beautiful assortment than is to be found elsewhere, (there being no similar establishment for Prints in the United States) but to sell always at prices as low, *and generally lower*, than those of houses whose attention and means are divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock, embracing *Some Thousands of different Patterns and Colorings*, including a splendid assortment of *French Prints*, comprises all the newest and choicest styles, to which will be constantly added all the new and desirable patterns as they appear in the market, besides many which will be printed exclusively for their own sales.

Purchasers of this article will find it to their interest to examine this Stock before buying their Prints. If they do not purchase, they will at least have the advantage of seeing all the new styles, and learning the lowest market prices.

☞Catalogues of prices, corrected with every variation of the market, are put into the hands of buyers.

ORDERS.

As L. & B. will keep this great assortment at all seasons of the year, they will, of course, be able to execute orders even in the depth of winter, (which other establishments here have no stock of goods) in the best manner, and they solicit the attention of dealers to this very unusual advantage, which their establishment offers.

Terms.—All goods are charged at net cash prices, as per Catalogue, which will be sent with all goods ordered; and if time is given, interest is added.

New York, Nov. 15, 1843. 64-1y-pd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 24, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WM. A. GRAHAM OF ORANGE.

☞ *Notice to Subscribers to this paper.* We have placed many of our accounts in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Florida, and the Northern and Western parts of this State, in the hands of Mr. Israel E. James, who, and his Agents, Messrs. Henry Platt, J. K. Whipple, Wm. H. Weld, and Henry M. Lewis, are fully authorized to grant discharges in our name. We hope, that when personally applied to, our friends will make an effort to settle.

WHIG MEETING.

☞ The Whigs of this County and Town are requested to meet in the Town Hall, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, on business of importance.

Jan'y 24.

GREAT FRESHET—*Steam Boat Launch.*—The rains of the early part of last week produced a prodigious freshet in the Cape Fear, the rise being about 10 feet,—the back water up Cross Creeks stopping Graham's Saw Mill, Cross Creek Factory, Cool Spring Flour Mill, Russell's do., and even the Phœnix Factory, in the heart of town. It was within 6 feet of the freshet of March 1841.

The new Steam Boat built by Doyle O'Hanlon, Esq. at his ship yard in Lower Fayetteville, was just ready to be launched, and the worthy proprietor had invited his friends to be present at the ceremony on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. The rapid rise of water, however, anticipated him. At 3 o'clock of that morning, the boat floated off in handsome style, without injury, accident or expense. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a number of Mr. O'Hanlon's friends repaired on board, by invitation, to partake of refreshments liberally provided for the occasion. Her name was then announced as the WM. B. MEARES, (in honor of a late distinguished citizen of Wilmington,) in a toast offered by one of the guests, as follows:—

"*The Steamer* WILLIAM B. MEARES.—May she possess all those *go-ahead* qualities that distinguished the lamented gentleman whose name she bears; and like him may she be successful in all her undertakings."

Mr. Joshua H. Toomer superintended the building of the boat, which is about 130 feet long, strongly built, and is expected to draw but little water, so as to be suited for the Southern Rivers.

MAILS, SINCE OUR LAST.—On Thursday, none North of Raleigh. Friday, two. Saturday, all right. Sunday, none. Monday, none, of course. Tuesday, two, of the three due. To-day, the letter mail due yesterday, but not a single paper. So that in seven days we have had two mails in due time.

ALARMING!—In the last North Carolinian we find the following, with all its frightful array of Capital letters:—

"BRIGHTER STILL.—In the Lincolnton Courier, we find an article commenting on the remarks of a writer in the Rutherfordton paper, which writer it appears has made the candid confession that "THE MOUNTAIN WHIGS ARE BLINDLY AND RECKLESSLY PREPARING TO GIVE MR. HOKE THEIR HEARTY SUPPORT."

"Is that not good news from the West? Furnished, too, by a writer in a whig paper."

We were tempted by this marvellous news to look into the Rutherfordton paper, and there we found the following:—

"Has Mr. Hoke given us any clue to the hidden treasures of Democracy which (his *scribblers* are to assert) will *roll* in one unbroken wave over the whole extent of our State,—when he is made Governor! None—But as a man without opinions of his own, he throws himself into the arms of his party (and we understand he thinks he can carry the Mountain Whigs) asking them to give him their hearty support which they are blindly, recklessly preparing to do, without considering why or wherefore, leaving him *uncommitted* so as to carry out (if he should be elected, which is beyond possibility if the Whigs only do justice to their cause) those measures which are suggested by a demagogue's head and a demagogue's heart.

It is very clear that the Lincoln Editor has but little idea of the nature of a parenthesis,—something that may be omitted without injury to the sense,—or he would not have blundered upon such an absurd reading of the text, which means, not that the Whigs will support Mr. Hoke, but, that "he throws himself into the arms of *his party*, asking *them* to give him their hearty support, which *they* (his party) are blindly, recklessly preparing to do."

Quere:—Is "Clunn's Cove" near Lincolnton?

Quere again:—Will the Locos keep their readers "blindly, recklessly" ignorant of the truth of the matter?

THE MOUNTAINS WIDE AWAKE!—Whig meetings have already been held in the counties of Buncombe, Rutherford, Burke, and Henderson, in which the nomination of Mr. Graham is most heartily responded to.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.—The papers are full of rumors of political movements at the seat of government; a few of which are worth mentioning.

First: It is positively asserted, that a letter from Mr. Calhoun has been received, and is in type, but suppressed by his friends for the present for the purpose of procuring a modification of some of its strong expressions, in which he cuts loose from Van Buren and his "packed Convention."

Next, that Mr. Webster has written a letter to 1600 citizens of New Hampshire who asked him to be a candidate for President, in which he takes decided ground for Mr. Clay.

Next, that Col. Dick Johnson haa agreed to run as Vice on Van's Ticket.

Again, that at a *diplomatic* dinner given by Mr. Mangum, Messrs. Webster, Barrow, Choate, Rives, and Gen. Scott, and others, were present, in which all avowed themselves in favor of Mr. Clay.

The above rumors are doubtless true, but

Lastly, that a letter had been received from Van Buren himself, withdrawing his name from the canvass for the Presidency. This story "wants confirmation." If Van has written any thing of that sort, depend upon it, his object is, by an appearance of modesty and magnanimity, to get firmer hold.

The Richmond Enquirer contradicts this story.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot mentions the rumors of the day in relation to the vacant Secretaryship of the Navy Department, as assigning it to Messrs. F. O. J. Smith of Maine, Gilmer of Va., Stockton of N. J., or Saunders of N. C. Another letter says that it has been offered to Gov. Gilmer and declined.

The house of Mr. William Vaughan, in this county, was accidentally destroyed by fire on Wednesday last, by which his family lost their little *all*—provisions, furniture and clothing, all was destroyed, save what they had on at the time. It is a case calling for the substantial sympathy of the public.

THE COFFEE POT CONVENTION.—It is so seldom that we have it in our power to do a favor to any division of the Locofoco party, that we seize the occasion with great pleasure, to put the Van Buren wing of the party in possession of the facts attending the selection of Mr. Burton Craige (and the Hon. Romulus M. Saunders his alternate,) to represent the 2d Congressional District in the Baltimore Convention. These two individuals being thoroughgoing Calhoun men, their Van Buren brethren will see by what a small body they were deputed, and estimate their importance accordingly.

The Charlotte Jeffersonian in effect confirms our correspondent's statement as to the number of Delegates, by omitting to state what counties were represented, or to give a list of Delegates. In the official account of the proceedings, however, we see the names of *five* persons mentioned,—a President, Secretary, two committee men, and a resolutioner, (if we may be allowed to coin a word,) corresponding with the number given by "W."

The Raleigh Standard has a communication asserting the ability of the writer to prove, that "a *Democrat*, who applied to the Agent of the Cape Fear Bank at Salem for a loan, was told by that Agent *that democrats must not come there for money*, and that there was not money enough to loan to the *friends of the Bank*."

We hope the Mother Bank will institute an inquiry into this matter, and if the charge be true, and if it be not found that "Democrats" have a fair proportion of the discounts at the Salem Agency, we likewise hope that they will take effectual steps to vindicate the Bank from an imputation which never yet *justly* rested upon it,—that of being a party machine, or of regarding the *politics* of applicants for discounts. We have no doubt that it will appear that many "Democrats" have had discounts there, and that the writer for the Standard was unworthy of credit, or he would have been accommodated, if any were.

The importance of Mr. Rives's letter, and its probable effect upon the state of parties in Virginia, may be estimated by the amount of abuse which it has drawn down upon him from the Locofocos. The Enquirer displays less than its usual tact in giving vent to its ill humor. "If, (says the Enquirer,) Mr. Rives wishes to know what the Republicans think of him, he should have heard the declarations that were made in the District Convention, which assembled in the Senate Chamber on Thursday evening, from the orator who addressed them, and from the Chairman, in his valedictory remarks. No epithets of contempt were spared to mark the infamy of his desertion."

This word "desertion" does Mr. Rives great injustice. He never has been a Van Buren man,—at least not since Van recommended the Sub-Treasury. His preference is said to have been for Mr. Cass. His letter is evidently the result of the conviction, now universal, that Mr. Van Buren is to be the only competitor of Mr. Clay for the Presidency, and the reasons for his preference of the latter are too overwhelming not to have excited the bitter ire of the Locos.

The Richmond Whig says that the Locos there say, that Mr. Rives waited till it was certain that Clay was to be elected, before he came out for him. There's a good deal of truth in that.

The Globe, too, is sadly out of humor with Mr. Rives. It has devoted to his letter of two columns, not less than seven ponderous columns of Editorial matter, in which he is compared to a fox, a bantam, a didapper, and denounced as a deserter, renegade, &c. &c. The Globe goes further than its friends in Virginia, by asserting that Mr. Rives has satisfied himself, not only that Mr. Clay will be elected, but that the next Virginia Legislature will be Whig, and that he has made his present move in the hope of a re-election as Senator by that body.

No better evidence, than these things, could be given of the power of Mr. Rives's Letter, or of the confusion it has produced in the Locofoco camp.

REJECTION OF MR. HENSHAW.—The rejection of Mr. Henshaw, as Secretary of the Navy, struck us at the first blush, as an act to be regretted, since he would remain in office only till the 4th of March 1845; and we thought it well to let Mr. Tyler have around him, for the short remains of his term, such men as he might choose. But the statement of the Intelligencer, which we copy, entirely satisfies us of the propriety of the rejection. It is said that only 11 Senators voted for his confirmation.

The nomination of Isaac Hill of N. H., to be Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing for the Navy, was rejected on a subsequent day.

Interesting from South Carolina.—Extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman, dated Charleston, S. C., Jan'y 10th:

"John C. Calhoun's two nephews joined our Clay Club, also Langdon Cheves, Judge Butler, and many other warm friends of John C. Calhoun: and if this State finds that Henry Clay will need her vote to elect him, he will get it; if not needed she will throw it away."—*N. Y. Express.*

We have no expectation that South Carolina will vote for Mr. Clay, and we do not need her vote. The circumstances attending Mr. Calhoun's connection with the Locofoco party forbid it; and the manner of choosing the Electors, (by the Legislature,) renders it much harder to accomplish a political revolution than if the people voted directly. We as little fear, however, that she will vote for Van Buren. All the signs indicate an utter repugnance to him, amounting to loathing. She will probably throw her vote away upon some person not a candidate.

ROBBERY AND SUICIDE.—The robbery in New York, about a month ago, of one of the Trunks of Pomeroy's Express Line, containing many valuable letters and packages, with $48,000 in Bank Notes, and $150,000 of Notes only partly filled up, has been followed by a series of most remarkable events, exhibiting the Providential hand in the exposure of guilt, and the acquittal of many innocent persons on whom suspicion had fallen. Several persons had been arrested, but no clue found to the mystery, until the 12th inst., when a merchant deposited in Bank a $500 bill: that bill was presented at another Bank for payment, recognized as one contained in the trunk, the merchant was sought for and found, he remembered from whom he had received it, put the officers on the track, and they arrested the man, a young German named Lachner, about 30 years of age, who had been in this country only 6 months, together with his wife, to whom he had been married since the robbery. On reaching their lodgings, the trunk was found, with all the money except a few hundred dollars. All this was accomplished *within six hours after the passing of the bill by Lachner*, and what is most remarkable this $500 bill was the only one which could be identified out of all that were in the trunk! The unsigned bills had been burnt by Lachner and his wife, so they confessed, and the cinders were found in the chimney, on which the names of the Banks, &c. were still visible. The guilty pair were confined in separate cells of the prison, and Lachner, two days after his arrest, hanged himself by a silk handkerchief, and when found was quite dead.

Truly, "the wages of sin is death."

"WHIGGERY AND ABOLITIONISM."—The last Carolinian has quite a long Editorial under this head, in which the testimony of "two *gentlemen*" of Ohio is relied on to prove some sort of a connection between Mr. Giddings and Henry Clay,—"Whiggery and Abolitionism." The "two *gentlemen*," (whom the Carolinian modestly omits to name,) are Messrs. Taylor and Whipple, whose letter, paraded in the Globe of the 12th, furnishes the materials for the Carolinian's editorial. In the Globe of the 13th, however, (which doubtless the Carolinian of the 20th had seen,) Mr. Giddings states, under his own name, that "the same paper that brought this certificate, (of Taylor and Whipple,) also brought the intelligence that one of the signers (Mr. Taylor) had been accused of larceny, and other crimes which delicacy forbids me to mention; and that he had confessed his guilt, and was awaiting, in prison, his sentence to the penitentiary."

A very proper witness for Locofocoism this Mr. Taylor! And a very proper place for his testimony, in the Globe and Carolinian, since they have used it with their eyes open as to the character of their witness.

The following from the N. Y. Tribune confirms Mr. Giddings's statement, more at large:—

The Globe is trying to convict Hon. J. R. Giddings of prevarication and deception before his constituents last Fall, in reading an Anti-Slavery letter from *Cassius M.* Clay as if it were from *Henry* Clay. To sustain this charge, *The Globe* produces as chief witness, Mr. *H. C. Taylor*, of Oberlin, Ohio, who does his best to impeach Mr. G., but admits that *he* "did not at the time believe that Mr. Giddings designed to leave the impression that Henry Clay was the author of that letter." Here is the whole charge exploded by the Globe's own witness. Mr. H. C. Taylor very gratuitously adds that Mr. Giddings represented the letter he read as from a *moral* and *religious* man, and "*we* (the certifiers) did not suppose it possible that Mr. G. could say any thing favorable to the moral or religious principles of 'Hon. Henry Clay.'" The scoundrel who makes this wanton insinuation against an upright and honorable man, has *himself* been since detected and exposed in breach of trust, stealing, seduction and procuring abortion—all carried on for years, while he pretended to be a Minister of the Gospel, Editor of a Perfectionist newspaper, very savage from week to week against Libertinism, both in his Sermons and his Editorials, and had helped to *lynch* a weak young man for making an insulting proposal to a young woman! Such is the character of the Globe's witness against the honesty of Mr. Giddings and the morality of Henry Clay!—*New York Tribune.*

It is proper to add, that Mr. Giddings brings abundant testimony, of the highest character, to disprove Taylor and Whipple's certificate.

Gen. Clinch's majority for Congress is 4,456,—a gain of 904 votes since the October election.

The Portsmouth Rail Road is repaired, and the cars again running. Public opinion, which at first was very strong against Mr. Francis E. Rives and the Petersburg Road, now inclines to the other side. Mr. R. having been bound over, the Courts will decide the matter.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 15th, nothing important occurred.

On Tuesday, a statement was received from the Treasury Department, exhibiting the value of imports and exports during the year ending 30th September, 1843—

Value of imports free of duty,		$10,470,961
Value of imports paying duty,		48,789,934
		$89,260,895
Exports—Foreign merchandise—		
Free of duty,	5,205,341	
Paying duty,	4,363,440	
		9,568,781
Domestic produce, &c.,		90,494,485
		$100,063,266

NOTE.—Value of 3d quarter party on estimate.

On Wednesday, a debate arose on a bill to grant lands to Wisconsin Territory, to make a Canal, and improve its Rivers.

An Executive Session was held, and Isaac Hill's nomination rejected.

On Thursday, Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial similar to the one recently offered in the House by Mr. Adams, praying an acknowledgment of the Supreme Being, and submission to the Saviour, by Congress. [When Mr. Adams presented the petition sent to him, he was denounced as insulting the House, crazy, a fool, &c. &c. No objection was made when Mr. Buchanan offered it in the Senate, and it was quietly laid on the table.]

The Senate took up the report of the Finance Committee on Mr. McDuffie's bill to restore the Compromise Act, which report was adverse to the bill on the ground that it was such a bill to raise revenue as the Constitution provided should only originate in the other House. This question was discussed by Messrs. King, Evans, Woodbury, Huntington, and Buchanan.

On Friday, the same subject was resumed, and Mr. McDuffie delivered a long Speech against the Tariff System, at the close of which we find the following:—

"Sir, I can conscientiously say, that during the twenty-four years that I have been connected with this Government, I have contemplated it with painful feelings. I have known it only by its exactions or oppressions. I have, since 1828, felt no interest in the Government beyond that of my connexion with the State in which I live." * * * *

"He never should think of the distinguished Senator from Kentucky without the highest admiration. When the compromise was adopted, he was disposed to say, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace."

"I then retired, said Mr. McD., in the hope that I could spend my days in peace, disgusted with every thing else I had seen and heard here. And I can tell gentlemen now, that in consenting to come here again, I was influenced by the hope that I might have some agency, however small, in effecting another adjustment of this question. If that hope failed him, he should shake off the dust of his feet, and leave this place forever."

Mr. Evans promised to reply on Monday, to which day the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, on Saturday the 13th, a most disorderly hour was spent in an effort of Mr. Giddings to reply to a violent assault of the Globe on him[self], relative to abolition, &c. Permission was not granted him. It came out in the course of the *row*, that whenever Mr. Giddings rises, there is immediately so much noise made that scarcely any one can hear him.

The 21st Rule, and the Western Waters, were discussed during the remainder of the day.

Monday the 15th was "Resolution Day," and a great number were presented, generally of local interest merely, as the following:—

On motion of Mr. Deberry, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post-route from Asheborough to Lawrenceville, North Carolina.

Mr. Black, of Georgia, gave notice of an amendment to the Oregon Bill, to provide for the provisional annexation of Texas to the U. States.

Mr. Cave Johnson introduced a bill to repeal the duty on Salt.

The debate on the Western Waters was resumed.

On Tuesday, Mr. McKay, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the appropriation bills for the Navy, Fortifications and Pensions.

The debate on the Western Waters was again resumed, and was this day distinguished by a very strong speech from Mr. Stewart of Penn., who, following the course of other members, discussed the Tariff, as connected with the public expenditures, &c.; but he was repeatedly called to order by the Speaker and other Locofoco members, among whom a rowdy named McConnell, of Alabama, (the same who was put out of the Washington Theatre for drunkenness,) was exceedingly vulgar and abusive, on one occasion remarking of Mr. Stewart, "to be sure he is out of order, and he has told falsehoods enough to damn a commonwealth or to damn a country." The House was a perfect Babel during Mr. Stewart's Speech, every obstacle being thrown in his way, to prevent the exposure of Locofoco misrule during Van Buren's reign.

On Wednesday, the debate was resumed, and Mr. Weller of Ohio charged Mr. Stewart with falsehoods, and spoke of "affixing a brand on his forehead," &c. Mr. Stewart avowed his readiness to prove every thing he had said, and to affix "the brand" on the right forehead. Mr. Barnard, who is one of the most able, dignified and courteous members of the House, was making a speech, when he was interrupted by Mr. Kennedy of Indiana, (Locofoco,) who desired to explain. Mr. Barnard politely yielded him the floor for that purpose, when, after some other remarks, he said,—

"As to the gentleman's appeal from him to his constituents, he would say to the gentleman, that whenever he should please to come into his district in Indiana, he would find Mr. K. there ready to meet him. But he would also say to the gentleman, if he came there with such heresies as he put forth here, he need not be surprised if he went into a puddle after having been ridden on a rail.

Mr. Barnard said he again must appeal from the member to his constituents, who, he was very sure, would be guilty of no such brutality as their Representative had imputed to them.

Mr. Kennedy, (in his seat.) We always treat brutes as a brute deserves.

Mr. Barnard said he should not fear, if he entered that gentleman's district in a temperate and peaceable manner, meeting with any such treatment; nor should he very much fear to meet the gentleman before his people. He neither feared the gentleman nor his constituents. He did not believe but that he might in perfect safety express any opinions that he desired to lay before them. He did not believe at all in the brutal character of that constituency, as the gentleman appeared to do."

[Who was the "brute"? It is not necessary to write under *this* picture, "this is the man, and that the horse."

The debate was closed by the adoption of the resolution, which was one directing an inquiry into the amount necessary for the improvement of the Western Waters.

On Thursday, Mr. Cobb of Geo. replied to Mr. Clingman and others on the 21st rule. Mr. Hudson of Mass. spoke on the opposite side, and in the course of his remarks, referring to an effort Mr. Saunders had made to get the floor, reminded him that he (Mr. Saunders) had himself presented an abolition petition to the House, a few years ago, which was an admission on his part that it was unconstitutional.

A message was received from the President, declining, as inexpedient, to furnish the correspondence with England respecting Oregon, for the reason that a negotiation is about to be opened on the subject.

The everlasting subject of the Western Waters again came up on the reference of the President's Message, and Mr. Stewart of Penn. replied to Mr. Weller, with the proof of the statements he had formerly made, which had been denied by Mr. W.

On Friday, Mr. Hudson concluded his speech on the 21st Rule, and Mr. Saunders obtained the floor, and spoke in favor of the Rule. He admitted the presentation of an abolition petition in 1821 or 1822, but said he was then wrong. He had not then considered the question sufficiently, &c.

When the Western Waters again came up, Mr. Weller replied to Mr. Stewart, in a most black guard style, considering the place, the epithets, fool, folly, falsehood, lie, no gentleman, &c. &c. being freely and repeatedly used. He refused to allow Mr. Stewart the floor to explain, though, on the day previous whilst Mr. S. was speaking he had asked and obtained the same favor.

Mr. Brinkerhoff of Ohio next obtained the floor, and refused to give way to Mr. Stewart, who, with many others, appealed to him to do so. He proceeded but a short time before he *fainted*, and the House adjourned.

A TALKING MACHINE.—The Editor of the N. Y. American says he has actually seen and heard a machine, made of wood, india rubber, &c. that, by means of 16 keys, distinctly articulates words in any language, and to any extent! It is the invention of Mr. Faber, a German, who has spent 14 years upon it, of which 7 years were devoted to the discovery of a mode of sounding the letter E. This is marvellous, but the character of the Editor of the American is a guaranty that it is no hoax.

The American thus discourses on the uses of this machine:—

"Happier than the Titan, he has not provoked the anger of the Gods, by enduing this material creation of his hands with the ethereal spark; but so far as talking is characteristic of man, he *has* made a man. And to go back to Congress and its danger from this invention; it will be obvious to any one examining this model—and it will, we understand, soon be exhibited—that a State has nothing to do, henceforth, but to buy a number of those fellows of wood and India rubber—(the latter material has long been in use for the consciences of public men)—equal to that of their representation on the floor—send them down by mail to Washington, with an organist under *legislative instructions*—the very case for the application of this theory of representation!—and he, connecting the 15 from Virginia, or the 34 from New York, to one set of keys, could always give a unanimous expression to the opinion of the Old Dominion, or the Empire State.

"The advantages of this system are inn[u]merable—first, that of cheapness, be[c]ause one li[ke] ating and drinking man only would [re]quire each State —then good morals—thes[e] er drink, gamble, nor cove[t] t State unanimity—and [t]um and the overthrow of th[e] se fellows have only heads a[s] f the pistol, the B[ible] Ven-tucky Notes on the [Ph]ilest rested at Newport, Tenn. an[d] him.

BEWARE OF COUNTI[T]

that a counterfeit half Eagle wa[s] mercial Bank last week. It wa[s] dollar gilt over by the galvanic p[ro]blance is calculated to deceive the u[n] be detected by their being marked [a]s much lighter and larger than the ha[l]f eag[le]

Colu[mbia C]

LECTURE.—The Rev. Mr. Colton delivered, last evening, a Lecture before the "Library Institute," on CHINA, in which he embodied a great number of interesting facts in regard to its vast population, their modes of life, religion, education, government, productions, commerce, &c., and speculated on the probable effect of the late war and treaty with England, in opening its ports to the trade, especially of England and the U. States, and to the efforts of philanthropists to improve its moral and intellectual state.

We were glad to see so large and respectable an auditory, notwithstanding the weather, and that this was the first instance in which a charge for admission has been made—the proceeds of this and several subsequent Lectures being intended for the increase of the Library projected by an Association of young gentlemen whose taste for Literature is not destroyed by the every day business of life.

Mr. VAN BUREN arrived at Albany on the 17th, and engaged rooms at Congress Hall.

Liberality.—A gentleman of Savannah, who conceals his name, has presented $500 to the Methodist Society of this place to assist them in rebuilding their Church, destroyed by the fire of April last.

Wilmington Chronicle.

NEW YORK, January 16.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Sea, Captain Edwards, we have dates from Liverpool to Dec. 18th.

The opinions of three eminent counsel, who have been consulted upon the legality of the degrees conferred upon Mr. Everett, the American Minister, by the University of Oxford, having been submitted to the Vice Chancellor, they have all concurred in pronouncing the whole proceeding null & void.

The iron trade is still retrograding, and bars are sold at £4 2s. 6d. net at Newport and Cardiff, with a dull sale at that.

At a special general meeting of the shareholders, held in Bristol, it was announced that the Great Britain would be ready for an experimental trip in February next, and would follow the Great Western on the New York line early in May.

Another Massacre of the Nestorians.—Advices from Constantinople of the 22d Nov. announce the receipt of intelligence from Massoul of another slaughter by the Turks of the Nestorian Christians. Upwards of 200 of the latter were believed to have fallen under the Ottoman Cimetar.

LIVERPOOL, December 13.

Cotton—Cotton is in good demand, but freely offered, and the market closes with last week's quotations of American barely supported. Egyptian is also in good demand, at former rates. Brazil is comparatively neglected, and heavy of sale at last week's quotations. Surat is in limited demand, and unchanged in price. The sales of the week amount to 34,240 bales, including 8000 American and 100 Egyptian on speculation: 40 bales Sea Island at 11½ a 16d; 10 do Stained do 6½ a 6¾; 8300 do Upland, 4¾ a 5¾; 5680 do Mobile, & c 4¾ a 5⅝; 15,900 New Orleans, 4¾ a 6¾d; 900 do Egyptain, 7 a 7⅛.

The market to-day has been quiet, the sales not exceeding 3000 bales, all to the trade. There is no change in prices.

Estimated stock of American Cotton in Liverpool, Dec. 15, 1843, 428,000; Dec. 15, 1842, 256,280. Total stock, 1843, 638,020; 1842, 449,000. Increase of stock as compared with the same period last year, 181,930.

FURTHER FROM TEXAS.

The tone of the paper at New Orleans which is apparently most in the Texian interest, reverberated here through the medium of the official gazette, and sustained by proceedings and publications in one or two other quarters, has prepared us to expect some movement, here or elsewhere, towards the "annexation" of Texas to the United States. From the latest information from Texas, it appears that the first movement is to be made *elsewhere*. The Houston Telegraph of the 27th ultimo contains the following:

"We learn from our correspondent at Washington [Texas] that several leading members of Congress have proposed to introduce a bill in the House for the purpose of annexing this country to the United States. He says: 'This plan has been adopted as the better one, in that it will only require a simple majority of the Congress of the United States, which the friends of the bill here are highly confident can be obtained in its favor in that country. It is proposed that, after it is passed here, it will be forwarded to the Congress of the United States, and go through the forms necessary to constitute a law of the land—to contain all the necessary regulations and restrictions to constitute us at once a confederated State of the Union."

So, so! The "annexation" is to originate at Washington in Texas, and, on arriving at Washington in the United States, it will "*only* require a simple majority of the Congress of the United States" to ratify it. *Simple* enough the majority would be, undoubtedly, which would dare, in the present attitude of the affairs of Texas, to undertake to pass a law involving beyond question the peace, and not the peace only, but transcendantly dearer interests of this Union. Is it possible that the Congressmen of Texas have been encouraged by any communications from this place to cherish such groundless expectations? The "annexation," it seems, after it is decreed by the Texian Congress, is to "go through the forms necessary to constitute it a law of the land." Yes, it is to *go through the forms*—nothing more—and Texas is to become at once a confederated State of this Union! Fortunately, there is no danger of any such catastrophe befalling the Union at present as the reception of this *foreign nation* Texas, with her quarrels, her alliances, her debts, and her internal factions, to be "at once a confederated State of the Union."—*Nat. Int.*

FOR SALE.

2000 BUSHELS ALUM SALT,
1000 sacks Liverpool ditto,
40 hhds. prime Molasses,
200 kegs Nails,
5000 lbs. Dry Hides,
50 bags St. Domingo Coffee,
50 ditto Rio ditto,
70 barrels Apple Brandy,
20 ditto Old Peach ditto,
15 ditto Whiskey.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan'y 23, 1844. 90-3w

LAND SALE.

BY DECREE OF THE COURT OF EQUITY.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 4th day of March next, (it being the first Monday in the month) at 12 M., the following Tracts of LAND, viz: Tracts in 7 Tracts, formerly the property of [M]cAlister, deceased.

[O]ne Home Place; 50 West side of Cape Fear, [a]dj. John McNeill and others; one Tract joining [J]. Williams and others; one Tract on Stewart's [C]reek, joining Henry Avera; the others adjoining Home Place.

[TER]MS.—Six months' credit upon bond and [ap]proved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.

Jan'y 22, 1844. 90ts

MARRIED,

At Rockfish, in this county, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Mr. McLeod, Mr. JOHN L. ROBINSON, of this town, to Miss JANE CAMERON, of Moore.

In this county, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. John Depo, Mr. WM. H. MELVIN to Miss MARY ANN MAXWELL, all of this county.

In Lawrenceville, Montgomery county, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. J. M. Bradly, Mr. ROLAND R. KELLY, of Richmond county, to Miss MARTHA McRAE, daughter of Duncan McRae, Esq., of the former place.

In Greensborough, on the 10th instant, by Rev. J. Vernon Cosby, Dr. HOWARD Z. COSBY, of the city of Raleigh, to Miss SUSAN A., daughter of Dr. David Caldwell.

At Cheraw, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. John C. Coit, R. T. POWELL, Esq., to Miss MARGARET G. WHITAKER, daughter of the late Wm. Whitaker, of Charleston.

In Marlborough District, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. W. Q. Beattie, Mr. NICHOLAS S. ROGERS to Miss MARY, daughter of Capt. Jno. Terrill. On the same evening, by the same, Mr. JOHN HART to Miss MARGARET, daughter of Capt. J. Terrill.

At Charleston, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. J. Rozenvelt, Mr. A. ABRAHAM, of Cheraw, to Miss E. F. JOSEPH, of the former city.

DIED,

In Sampson county, on the 6th instant, Mr. JOSEPH STRICKLAND, in the 66th year of his age, a very respectable citizen.

In Greensborough, 10th inst., CAREY RICH.

In Guilford county, on the 7th instant, JAMES RAMSAY, of quinsy or malignant sore throat. The deceased ate his supper heartily on Saturday night, and was a corpse at 2 o'clock Sunday.

In Rockingham county, on the 8th inst., of quinsy or malignant sore throat, Mrs. MOONEY, wife of Mr. James Mooney. She was taken sick Sunday night, and died the following morning.

In Marianna, Florida, Mr. ISAAC L. BATTLE, formerly of Edgecombe county, N. C.

Revolutionary History.

JUST PUBLISHED, the Proceedings of the Safety Committee of the Town of Wilmington, during the years 1774-'5-'6; with the Joint Proceedings of the Committees of the Counties of Duplin, Onslow, Bladen, Brunswick and Cumberland. Price 50 cents. For sale by

Jan'y 20. E. J. HALE.

IRISH POTATOES.

80 BBLS. YELLOW IRISH POTATOES, For sale by

D. GEE & CO.

Jan'y 24, 1844. 90-4w

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Committee of Finance for the County of Cumberland will hold its session in the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on Thursday the 1st of February next. County Officers are notified to produce their accounts at that time for settlement; and those having claims against the County will present them.

DAN'L McDIARMID, Chairman of the Committee of Finance.

Jan'y 20, 1844. 90-2w

LOST OR MISLAID,

THREE NOTES OF HAND;—one made by Alex. Johnson and George Holmes, for Twenty-six Dollars and Thirteen and a one-half Cents; another made by Daniel Munroe and Sam'l Johnson, for Eighteen Dollars and Ten Cents; another made by Neill Graham, for Three Dollars and Fifty-four Cents,—all dated December 16th, 1843, and made payable to Daniel M. Turner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day, December 29th, 1843.

DANIEL M. TURNER.

(Test) DUNCAN SHAW, *J. P.*

☞ All persons are cautioned against trading for any of the above mentioned Notes, the same having been assigned to me by D. M. Turner, for a specified purpose.

JAMES McFADYEN.

Jan'y 18, 1844. 90-4t

SPLENDID

LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 6 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, the 10th of Feb'y, 1844.

GRAND SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, $4,000, $3,000, 20 Prizes of $1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 7 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 17th of Feb'y, 1844.

15 Drawn Numbers out of 75.

PRIZES.

$25,000, $7,500, $5,000, $1,000, $3,500, $2,500, 20 prizes of $1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 whole Tickets				$120 00
Ditto	ditto	25 half	ditto	60 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarter	ditto	30 00

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 8, for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, February 24, 1844.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, $4,000, 75 Prizes of $1,000, 84 Prizes of $500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 whole Tickets				$140 00
Ditto	ditto	25 half	ditto	70 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarter	ditto	35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us—address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

Jan'y 19, 1844. 90-td-pd

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.—[IN EQUITY.]

John M. Pegues *versus* Claudius Pegues, John Grady, Charlotte King Adm'x of Dr. John King, Lucy McRae, David Simms and wife Harriet, Archibald Campbell and wife Elizabeth, William King, Miles King, Madison King, Sarah King, John King, and Shepherd King.

Original Bill to March Term, 1844.

IT appearing, by affidavit, that Charlotte King, Administratrix of Dr. John King, Lucy McRae, David Simms and wife Harriet, Archibald Campbell and wife Elizabeth, William King, Miles King, Madison King, Sarah King, John King, and Shepherd King, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Complainant's Bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, A. D. 1843, and in the 68th year of American Independence.

90] WM. E. TROY, *C. & M. E.*

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

100 KEGS WHITE LEAD, a superior article, assorted qualities, warranted pure, extra No. 1 and 2, satisfactory references as to its superior quality given to those who have used it.

500 gallons Linseed Oil.

500 gallons Fall and Winter Strained Sperm Lamp Oil, bleached and natural color, warranted pure.

100 gallons Refined Bleached Lamp Oil, at 80 cents per gallon.

15 barrels Tanners' Oil.

500 lbs. English Lamp Black.

Patent Carrying Knives and Extra Blades.

Scotch Grey Hones.

Scouring and Blacking Brushes.

Finger and Turning Steels, with every article in that line.

With a very general assortment of Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Putty, &c. &c.

Painters' and Manufacturers' materials constantly kept on hand.

10 sides superior Northern Band Leather assorted.

Emery from Flour to No. 5.

A constant supply of above kept on hand, for sale on the most favorable terms. Apply to

J. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street, above Post Office.

November 7, 1843. 79-3m

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER.
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The route has had a fair trial, and is the best, for North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed Forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1843.

James Barnes *vs.* Joseph Wilson.

Original Attachment, levied on six hundred acres of Land, more or less, on the waters of Shoe Heel, adjoining the Lands of Donald McQueen, Neill McDonald, Duncan McEachern, and others, (no other property to be found,) the 26th of October, 1843.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Joseph Wilson, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Joseph Wilson, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of February next, to plead, replevy, answer and demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the case heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1843.

[86] SD'H HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1843.

Eliza Kelly *vs.* the Heirs of Edward Kelly, dec'd. Petition for Dower.

IN this case, it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Kelly and Malcom Kelly, two of the Defendants, live beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the prayer of the Petition will be taken pro confesso,

SD'H HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1843.

James McNeill, Adm'r, &c. Duncan Kelly and others, Heirs and Heiresses of Edward Kelly, dec'd.

Petition for the sale of Real Estate.

In this case it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that James Kelly and Malcom Kelly, two

SD'H HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

Annals for 1844.

DISTRICT CONSTABLE.

THE Subscriber offers himself as a Candidate for Constable in the District of Fayetteville, and solicits the suffrages of his friends and the public.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Dec. 27. 86-tE

Carolinian publish.

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

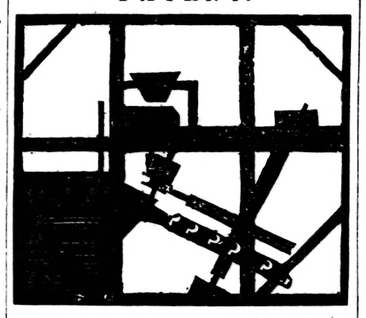
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

ALMANACS FOR 1844.

TURNER & HUGHES'S,
Farmers' and Planters',
Clay Almanac, with a Life of Clay;
For sale by E. J. HALE.

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER PILLS.

[illegible] and effectual cure for Ague and [illegible] Congestive or Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, or Bilious Fever, Typhus, General Debility, and Nervous Weakness.

The most flattering recommendations of this medicine have been received from many eminent Physicians and others who have used it. And it is presumed that no medicine has ever been used whose action has been more beneficial, pleasant and invigorating, and called forth from afflicted sufferers such expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness. Persons taking the Pills soon find themselves relieved—Chill broken! Fever gone! Stomach and head free and healthful!! Strength and appetite increasing and improving, and all nervous weakness [illegible]

[illegible] upon the whole system is so thoroughly [illegible] and invigorated, surprised and pleased [illegible] their speedy and complete restoration to health.

The Pills are purely [illegible] and [illegible] the happy combination of the ingredients [illegible] are such as to [illegible] which never fails to relieve when taken [illegible]

Each box contains 20 [illegible] of P. One Dollar.

Also, Dr. Hull's celebrated Cough, [illegible] Remedy or Syrup.

All the above for sale by Williams & [illegible] Dr. N. Shoes, [illegible] by Samuel J. Hindale and at the Book Store, in Fayetteville [illegible] Druggists throughout the [illegible] Spring.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE in Store, and are now receiving the following GOODS, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel:—

2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
3000 bushels Rock Alum Salt,
225 bags Laguira and Rio Coffee,
25 hhds. P. R. and N. O. Sugars,
12 tons assorted Iron,
200 kegs Nails,
20 boxes and bbls. Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
25 boxes Bar Soap,
15 half bbls No. 1 Mackerel,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
20 bx's Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
200 reams Wrapping, Letter and Cap Paper,
20 cases assorted Shoes,
25 chests and qr. boxes Teas,
25 coils Bale Rope,
30 ps. Cotton Bagging,
20 dozen Windsor and Cane Bottom Chairs,

German and Blistered Steel, Hollow Ware, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cheese, Collins' Axes, Crackers and Soda Biscuit, Candy, Demijohns, Snuff and Cut Tobacco, Brooms and Baskets, Bed Cords, Indigo, Madder, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Old Madeira, Port and Lisbon Wines, Sole Leather, &c.

—ALSO—

An assortment of DRY GOODS.

The above Stock of Goods has been carefully purchased in the Northern Cities, and will be sold at fair prices for Cash, or on credit to punctual dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

LIME.

A LARGE lot of Fresh Thomastown LIME, just received and for sale very low, by

STUART & McGARY.

November 15, 1843. 80tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

100 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
50 ditto St. Domingo ditto,
10 dozen Windsor Chairs,
25 boxes superior Cheese,
50 boxes and half boxes Raisins,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec'r 18, 1843. 85tf

SANDS'

SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, namely: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days, as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Providence that directed me to your aid, make you the happy and honored instruments of blessing others, as diseased and despairing as you[r] [illegible] relieved and very grateful friend,

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

Norwich, Nov. 4, 1842.

New London Co.—ss.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

RUFUS W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Be[illegible] corroborated with Mrs. Phillips. [illegible] ascertained facts are as stated.

RICHARDS,
Norwich, Conn.

SANDS & CO.,
[illegible]
Chemists, New York.
[illegible] Agents for Dr. Cartel[illegible]
[illegible] six bottles for $5.

Carefully requested to remember Sarsaparilla that has such a [illegible] in curing the worst of the most [illegible] cases in which the human frame [illegible] for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take [illegible]

A supply just received and for [illegible] Fayetteville Book Store.

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

☞ They will still continue to give particular attention to the Forwarding & Commission Business.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith,)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS!

JOHN C. THOMSON & CO.

WOULD take this method to inform the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have removed their NEW

HAT, CAP & SHOE STORE

To the South West corner of the Market Square, in the building that was occupied by the late P. Pearce, deceased, as a Shoe Store, for the last six or eight years, where they will be happy to wait on such as may favor them with a call.

They will keep on hand a large assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Of all kinds and sizes, manufactured under the eye of one of the partners, an advantage readily admitted. Justice to their friends, as well as to themselves, make it proper for them to say that they sell their goods cheap for Cash, that the losses sustained from bad customers will not have to be paid by good ones. Please to call and judge for your-selves as to quality and price. Thankful for past favors, they hope, by promptness and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of patronage.

Hats sold by us once Ironed gratis.

☞ The highest price paid for Furs.

N. B. Shoes repaired at the shortest notice, and in style.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 17, 1843. 76tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

A PUBLIC BLESSING.

THESE PILLS, wherever they have been fairly tried, have established an enviable celebrity, and are daily superceding all other preparations of medicine in curing those diseases for which they are recommended. It is believed that the rapidity of the sale of this invaluable medicine (in those States of the Union where they have been introduced) and the reputation it has acquired in the brief space of twelve months, has heretofore been unprecedented in the annals of medicine, since the days of Hippocrates, the father of the healing art, to the present time.

[From Isaac M. Thomas, Merchant, at Talladega Springs, Alabama.]

Talladega Springs, Talladega County, Ala., August 17, 1843.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick Headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and Costiveness for the last eight or nine years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about [illegible] boxes of Beckwith's Pill-, twelve boxes of Peters' Pills, and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or no relief. At last, I was recommended to try Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and Pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommend them to all, as being, in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel willing to be without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as [illegible] a thing of the utmost importance that every [illegible] should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable Pills constantly on hand.

☞ Price [illegible] cents per box, with all directions.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, and Dr. N. [illegible] Raleigh, Samuel J. Hindale, Fayetteville, and also by the Fayetteville Book Store.

73-6m

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BY

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH:

150 BAGS COFFEE,
10,000 lbs. Brown and Loaf SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Teas, some very fine,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 bags Shot,
200 lbs. Indigo,
75 boxes Window Glass,
3000 lbs. Copperas,
300 lbs. Dutch Madder,
1500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
600 lbs. Epsom Salts,
75 kegs Nails,
10 tons Iron,
1000 lbs. Steel,
8 boxes Collins' Axes,
50 pieces 44 and 45 inch Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
300 lbs. Baling Twine,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in full sets,
25 cases Shoes and Brogans,
6 dozen Ladies' Buskins & Slippers,
15 cases Fur Hats,
15 dozen Boys' fine & common Caps,
25 doz. Ladies' fine & common Hats,

Together with a General Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also, a variety of

China, Queen's Ware, Common Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Consisting of Dinner Sets; Tea Sets; Coffee Sets; Glass and Granite Jugs of every variety; Cut Glass Wines; Cut and Moulded Tumblers and Decanters; Common Crockery, put up in packages to suit the Country Merchants' Trade;—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

September 2, 1843. 70tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

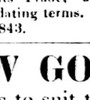
NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for or receive a Note of Hand made by me to Mrs. Attitia N. Whitted, and signed by Alex'r McDowell and H. H. Robinson as securities, for the sum of Three Thousand Two Hundred Dollars, dated 15th April 1842, payable one day after date.

The consideration for which said Note was given having failed, I am determined not to pay it.

THO. C. SMITH.

Bladen County, Dec. 26, 1843. 87-4w



ENTERTAINMENT.

Look at This!

MY HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

☞ My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines.
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,

TAILORS.

(Successors of H. Erambert.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their new Stand, on Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39-tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.

December 31 1842. 39-tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

June 7, 1843. 57-tf

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39-tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 64tf

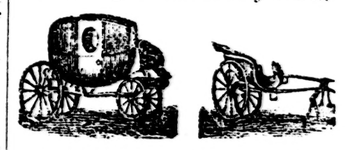
French Burr Mill Stones for Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

Sept. 25, 1843. 51tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

PETERS'

VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843. 52tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.